Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, July 15, 1818.

Volume 29.) (Number 1467.

Advertisement.

Ferrar and Eduljee,
WILL SELL
BY
Public Auction,
On Friday next, the 17th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW'S STREET
THE FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
OF THE LATE
Doctor Carnagie,
CONSISTING OF.

EXCELLENT Chairs, Couches, Beds with Bedding, Lamps, Wall Shades, an assortment of Plate Plated, Glass, China, and Queen's Ware, and Sundry other Articles.

At 12 o'Clock will be sold a handsome open Carriage with a pair of Excellent Horses and Harness, likewise a Shigrampoo & a pair of large Guzerat Bullocks, some superior Madeira in Bottles, likewise a quantity of other Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 15th July, 1818.

Advertisement.

AT
Eduljee Cursetjee's
On Friday next, 17th Instant,
PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK
TWO EGYPTIAN HORSES
Imported by the
SAMARANG.
Bombay, 15th July, 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Blank Bonds, Powers of Attorney,
Policies of Insurance,
Bills of Lading,
Price Currents,
Files of the Bombay Gazettes, & Couriers, for 1816-1817.
Bombay Army Lists 1818.
Almanacks and Memorandum Books, for 1818.
Bills of Exchange &c. &c.

	Rupees.
Nos. 50, 51, 52, and 53, of the Edinburgh Review, - - - - - -	3
No. 34 of the Quarterly, - - -	3
Bain on the Variation. - - -	3

Bombay, 15th July, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 15th July, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D JULY, 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Brevet Captain and Lieutenant William Hollis, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Persian Interpreter to the Officer commanding the troops in the Deckan, from the 1st of this month.

The following Regimental appointment is ordered to take place.

1st Battalion [illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W[illegible] Glascott, to be Adjutant vice Hollis,—Date of appointment 1st July 1818.

Bombay Castle, 3d July 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Bassein Portuguese Militia be disbanded from the 13th of this present month of July.

The Governor in Counil is also pleased to direct that all the troops in the Northern and Southern Concan, including the Forces under Command of Lieutenant Colonels Prother, Kennedy, and Imlack, be placed on Garrison allowances from the 1st August next.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

Portuguese Militia—Serjeent Minguel Pereira, of the Mahim Division, to be Lieutenant vice Joseph de Mello Xavier, deceased,—Date of rank 23d June 1818.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1818.

The Right Honble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to promote Sub-assistant Commissary Wilson, to the rank of Assistant Commissary.

Acting Sub-assistant Commissary Whitehill is promoted to the rank of Sub-assistant Commissary vice Wilson,—Date of appointments 26th June 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; JUNE 9, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to permit Major General Sir George Wood, K. C. B. to resign his situation on the staff of this Presidency, on account of bad health.

Major General Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B. is appointed to the General Staff of this Army from this date, in the room of Major General Sir George Wood, resigned.

JOHN CRAIGIE,
Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Head-Quarters, Goruckore, 9th June, 1818.

The Particular Service during which certain Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops were Commissioned as Brigadier Generals, being now at an end. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor is pleased to recall, from the 30th of the present month of June, the Commissions of Brigadier General granted to Colonels William Toone, Richard Frith, John Arnold, C. B. Frederick Hardyman, and Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B.

Brigadier Generals Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, K. C. E. and K. L. S., Smith, C. B. Pritzler, and Watson being still employed on actual Service, the Commissions of those Officers will continue in force, until further orders.

(Signed) J. YOUNG,
Sec Govt. Gen. Mily. Dept.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Thackeray, Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant W. K. Lester, Horse Artillery, from Daccan.

Major McLeod, 8th Light Cavalry.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 8th, Brig Bridget, (Free Trader,) Captain Vincent May, from Liverpool.

Ditto 9th, Ship Alexander, Captain William Harris, from Persian Gulph.

Ditto 11th, Brig Jane, Commander J. D. Redgway, from Colombo.

Ditto 13th, Brig Fanny, Captain J. B. Smith, from the Isle of France.

Passenger per Bridget.

Mr. Wm. Peel.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Friendship, Captain Horwood, for China.
Ship Glenelg, Captain Cooper, for Ditto.
Ship Bombay Castle, Captain Mann, for London.
Ship Ann, Captain Reynolds, for Ditto.
Ship Wellington, Captain Lyons for Liverpool.
Ship Alexander, Captain Harris, for Calcutta.
Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for Bussorah.

French.—Ship Eugene, Captain Des Broses, for Bordeaux.
Ship L'Achille, Captain Masse for Marselles.
Ship Eugenie, Captain Eyriaud, for Bordeaux.

American.—Ship Izabella. Captain Dame, for America.

BENGAL.
Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

June 14, Ship *Helen*, William Richardson, from Bombay 23d May and Madras 7th June.
15, Ship *Briton*, J. Crichton, from England 19th November and Sumatra 1st June.
19, Ship *Lady Campbell*, Thomas Marquis, from England 4th February and Madras 9th June.
Ship *Marchioness of Wellesly*, from Rangoon 25th May.
19, American Ship *Edward*, J. Macy, from New York 5th February and Madras 16th June.

DEPARTURES FROM TOWN.

June 13, Ship *Espina*, M. Aridza, for Manilla.
14, Amr. Ship *Sally*, C. Bertody, for Boston.
Ship *Roburts*, G. Brown, for Bombay.
15, Ship *Earl Kellie*, F. Hamilton, for Isle of France.
Ship *Dorah*, D. Inverarity, for Isle of France.
Ship *Triumph*, E. H. Bean for Isle of France.
Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, W. G. Graham, Penang and Java.
Amr. Brig *Ceres*, J. Strouf, for Salem.
16, Ship *Mary*, J. Luck, for London
Ship *Asia*, J. Finey, to complete her cargo for China.
17, Ship *Canada*, W. Grant for London.
Ship *Herald*, E. Graves, for Salem.
18, Ship *Mary*, T. Wilson, for London.

EXPECTED DEPARTURES.

Ship *Syren*, P. McDonald for Penang and China.
Ship *Ruby*, R. Dennison for Columbo and Bombay.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 20th, Ship Medway, Captain S. Wight, from London 5th Feb. and Madeira 5th March.—ditto, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, from Trincomallie.—22d, Ship Eliza. Captain C. Cornish, from Liverpool 21st September, Cape of Good Hope and Port Louis 26th May, Passenger, Lieutanant Routledge, Bengal Army.—do, Brig Lion Captain W. Smith, from Masulipatam 9th June, Passengers Mrs. Holman, Miss Jeffreys, Mr. Holman, and Master Holman.—25th, Doney Cauder Bux-Tindal Podyen, from Nagore 21st June, Passenger Mr. Hinders, Master Attendant at Nagore.

DEPARTURES.—June 21st, Ship Pascoa, Captain J. Nicol, for Masulipatam.—do, Ship Argo, Capt. Samuel C. Lyon, for Bengal.—do Ship Isabella, Captain F. Bignal, for Covelong.—23d. H. M. Sloop Bacchus, on a Cruize.—do. Ship Eclipse, Captain J. Winter, for Calcutta.—do. Brig Lion, Captain W. Smith, for Trincomallie.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At the Residency, at Hydrabad, on the 2d July, the Lady of Henry Russell, Esq. of a Daughter.

June 30th, the lady of Lieut. Stout of the H. C. Marine, of a son.

DEATHS]—At Tehran on the 25th March last, James D. Campbell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this establishment.

By his death the medical service has lost a young man of exemplary zeal and promising talents in his profession, and whose amiable manners had endeared him to all his acquaintances, by whom his loss is deeply regretted.

On Wednesday morning the 8th inst. departed this life, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. Nadir Baxter, at the early age of 23! She bore with truly exemplary resignation to the Divine Will, her long and distressing illness—and under which, tho' debared in a great measure from the enjoyments of society, as also from the fulfilment of her duties to it,—she has nevertheless, not left her superior behind in whatever constitutes the perfect character, in all the relative situations of daughter, sister, wife, and friend;—and no less so, that of a true christian,—and as such, her memory cannot fail ever to be most affectionately cherished."

Yesterday, Ensign Ernest, H. M. 67th Regt.

At Sea in Latitude 20 S. and Longitude 30 E. on bound the H. C. Ship Charles Grant on her homeward bound passage, Patrick Murray Esq. Surgeon of that Ship. Possessing all that genuine openness of heart that is so attractive, he died, universally, regretted by his Shipmates, who loved and respected him as a Friend and Brother, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance he will not be soon forgot. Mr. Murray had retired some years ago from the Company's Service, had married and had practized with considerable success in his native place the town of Duntze, in Berwickshire, but having an increasing family, was induced to make another voyage. Attached to them by the most ardent affection he was looking forward to the pleasure of soon meeting, when God was pleased to call him to that "bourne, from which no traveller returns.

Lately in Scotland, John Drysdale Esq. Surgeon in the Honourable Company's Service on this Establishment.

BENGAL
MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at the Cathedral of St. John, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. William Robertson, to Miss Harriet D'Ovly Baston, youngest Daughter of the late T. H. Baston, Esq.

On Friday last, the 12th current, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. Charles Scott, to Miss Jane Bell.

At Cawnpore, on the 7th instant, Edward Goate, Captain in H. M. 87th Regiment, to Miss Costley, Daughter of Captain Costley, of the same Corps.

BIRTHS.

On Monday last, the 13th instant, Mrs. G. Brown, of a still-born Son.

At Burrasaul, on the 12th instant, the Lady of G. O. Gardner, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 10th instant, at Chowringhee, the Lady of Thomas Hutton, Esq. of a Son.

On the 4th instant, at 4 A. M. Mrs. S. Delanougerede, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on Saturday last, Mrs. Thos. Barwell of a Son and Heir.

At Dinagepore, on the 1st instant, the Lady of E. Maxwell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Rungpore on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. John Mills, of a Son.

At Delhi the Lady of Lieutenant Henry Forster, Adjutant and Quarter Master of Skinners Horse, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Archibald Maclachlan, aged 56 years.

On the afternoon of Wednesday last, the 10th inst. of the Bowel Complaint, Mr. David Robson, a first Class Volunteer in the Pilot Service.

At Chittagong, on the 5th inst. the infant Son of H. Walters, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Kishnaghur, on the 31st ult. Mr. Charles Abington, an old and much respected inhabitant of that district.

At Cawnpore, on the 5th inst. the infant Son of Major Alexander Beck, of his Majesty's 17th Regt. aged eight months and a half.

At Almora, on the 27th May, of a fever, James Bain, Esq. Assis. Surgeon, Kumaoon Battalion.

Lately, at Malacca, Mr. Joseph De Sa, Son of Capt. De Sa, and late of the Durrumtollah Academy.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday, the 23d Instant, at the house of D. Neale Esq. the Lady of A. Crawley, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Chittoor, on the 19th Inst. the Lady of Captain Outlaw, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 29th May, Ensign J. W. Nattes of Engineers. He fell covered with wounds while gallantly leading the storming Party to the breach of Mallygaum.—As an Officer he was invaluable for his zeal, gallantry and abilities, and the many virtues he possessed will make his loss the subject of universal regret.

At the same place, Captain Kennedy, 17th N. I. Lieut. Wilkinson 13th N. I. and Lieutenant Eagar, 13th N. I.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 13th inst. at his house in Bedford-square, of an apoplectic fit, in the 78th year of his age, Sir William Fraser, Bart. F. R. S. and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house. Sir William was, at the moment of his decease, inquiring of his servant the case of a smoke in the house, when he fell down in a fit and instantly expired. The previous day he had been at the Prince Regent's levee in good health. Sir Wm. married his lady when fifty-six, by whom he had twenty eight children, seventeen of whom are living, three sons and fourteen daughters. Two of the ladies were lately married.

On the 13th inst at Melville-house, Fife, Jane, Countess of Leven and Menville.

On Sunday last, at her house in St. James's-street, much regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Hannah Humphrey, for many years the publisher of the humourous and satirical prints executed by the late celebrated Mr. James Gillray.

On Monday morning last, at her house in New Norfolk-street, the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Ker, in the 72d year of her age, third sister of his Grace the late John, Duke of Roxburgh, Groom of the Stole to his present Majesty.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.
FOR JANUARY 1818.

Mr. Gerest Norman, Robert Edward Stephenson, Executor.

Captain George Layburn, Lieutenant David Hogarth, Lieutenant Thomas Savage Robinson, Captain William Lewis Jenkins, Marine, Assistant Surgeon, George Shaw Keith, Assistant Surgeon John Lionel Inglis, Mrs. Maria Jacob Smith, Conductor James Castle, Lieutenant John Gibson, Ensign Thomas Brown, Lieutenant George Walter, Lieutenant John Veitch, Lieutenant Thomas Harrison, Lieutenant McKann Lieutenant Thomas Proctor, Lieutenant William A. Barnett, Sub-Conductor George Webb, Lieutenant Thomas Smith, Lieutenant William Stracy, Lieutenant James Rankin Watson,

Conductor William Williams, Lieutenant William Hutchinson, Sub-Conductor John Murray, Lieutenant James Steell, Corporal William Carter H. M. 84th Regiment, Lieutenant W. T. A. Grant, Bengal Establishment, Mr. William Taylor Boatswain, Mr. Richard L. Lewis, Midshipman. all and severally to Mr. Richard Woodhouse, the Registrar for the time being.

ERRATTA.

In our last number, for Lieutenant Ried passenger to Europe by the Carron, read Lieutenant Rich H. M. 65th Regiment.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 15th JULY, 1818.

Letters from Teheran of the 3d of May state that Russia, is about to commence hostilities against the Turks, the province of Servia, is the bone of contention.

The Ambassador, from the King of Persia to England, was to have proceeded on his journey in the beginning of April, as was also one to the Emperor of Russia.

It does not appear that the Ex Rajah of Nagpore, has yet been taken, we were led into this mistake by the Bengal Journals.

Rear Admiral, Sir T. F. Freemantle, G. C. B. is now spoken of to succeed Sir Charles Penrose in the Mediterrancan.

A Russian force is stated to have taken possession of one of the Sandwich Islands, so says an English paper. And that Russia, is well inclined, to extend her maritime relations is evident enough, though we doubt the policy of making a beginning in that quarter, without it is with a view of assisting the Spanish cause, in the South seas. Any assistance however that could be given from thence must be very limited, without they extend their views and send out there Kamschatdales to colonize the fertile valleys, of Peru, or the mountainous tracts of California. That the present policy of Russia is to extend her dominions, cannot be for a moment doubted, and that a large part of her population having once tasted the comforts, of a more southern clime, would hail the signal for emigration with avidity, not to say rapture, is no less true. however we have nothing to dread from them in that quarter, but we deprecate their encroachments on the side of Persia, and look forward with great anxiety to the necessity of forming an alliance with a nation of such luxorious notoriety as the Persians, the odes of Hafiz, the Wine of Shiraz, and the blandishments, of their Gazelle eyed damsels, would we fear prove too much for even the stubborn nature of John Bull.

The third Session of Oyer & Terminer and General Gaol delivery, commenced yesterday before the Honourable Sir Alexander Anstruther & his associates, when the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

J. A. MACPHERSON, ESQ. FOREMAN.

Geo. Wm. Bird,	Bazett Doveton,
James D. De Vitre,	George Barnes,
Charles Law,	James Farish,
Charles Keys,	Wm. T. Graham,
Benjamin Noton,	James Henderson,
R. E. Stephenson,	Thos. G. Gardiner,
Thomas Norris,	Wm. P. Ashburner,
John Gover,	Thomas D. Beaty,
Theodore Forbes,	James Sindry,
John Lawrence,	M. De Vitre, and
Wm. Mainwaring,	John Best, Esquires.

The Gale of wind experienced at the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th of May, drove several vessels on shore in Table bay, one of which a Portugueze, the Packet Real, has been totally lost, we have not heard of any damage being done in Simon's bay, but gales of wind, are not uncommon at this time of the year and ships laying in Table bay, seldom escape without suffering severely.

We have gone on with the continuation of the Parliamentary debates, as we wish to present our readers, with them complete.

We have copied from the last Courier the account of the seizure of Trimbuckjee Danglia, and congratulate our readers, on the event, the restless character of this quondam chieftain, would have led him, to have given the government, all the annoyance in his power, and to have sought out fresh causes, of disturbance.

We have given at full length the proceedings of the first meeting, for promoting, the building of new Churches, and Chapels all over England.

We hail the formation of this society with feelings of the most pleasurable kind, and are convinced that this measure, will have more good effects than even its most sanguine well wisher calculates on, had this measure been resorted to a century ago, there would have been no occasion, for a thousand associations that now exist, for promoting the education of the poor, there would have been no call for Bible societies, or Sunday schools, and that there would have been but few dissenters we are persuaded. In small Parishes where the pastor, can conveniently and does conscientously perform his duty, there is no want, of proper education for the poor, nor are their any sectaries. In the building of these Churches we would however recommend, some more attention to the accomodation of the poor, who are the most numerous class in all countries, and to recollect, that their manners and deportment depend more than is generally thought, on the conduct of the rich.

So little rain fell, during the month of June, that the ships that sailed on the last springs, found great difficulty in getting an offing, many of them returned from the entrance of the harbour, and some after being a day or two at sea, the Alexander who came in from Muscat on Thursday last, saw two of the Indiamen that sailed on Sunday in 30 fathoms and the Sophia who sailed on the same day in 15

The following ships are under dispatch, and will sail during the present springs viz. H. M. S. Conway for the Gulph; the Carron, Melpomene, Windermere & Wellington, for England; the Honorable Company's Ship Duke of York, Cornwallis, Glenelg, and Friendship for China; the Acteon & Shaw Allum, for the Isle of France; the Futtay Alvadood, for the Eastward, the Alexander for Bengal, and Cicero for America.

The English papers for March, contain many horrid accounts of atrocities committed, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and also in Ireland.

Mr. Arthur Thistlewood, (who it will be recollected was on a former occasion, arrested on board a ship at Gravesend as a person connected with the Spafield meetings of 1816-17) has been committed to gaol, (in default of Bail) for sending a challenge to Lord Sidmouth.

The following new candidates for a seat in Parliament, are mentioned in some of the English papers. The Honorable F. Robinson, for the County of Bedford, Mr. A. Taylor for the city of Durham, Sir William Congreve, for Plymouth, since elected, Mr. Bennet for Wilts, Alderman Thorp for the city of London, Andrew Minchin Esq. for Petersfield, Mr. John Fullen again for the County of Sussex, Mr. Pearson for Newcastle under Line, Mr. Honeywood for Kent, Sir Robert Wilson, for the borough of Southwark.

It must be observed that the present pending elections, have no connection with the disolution of Parliament, that was so confidently spoken of sometime ago as to take place immediately after the present session, it is now known that it will be allowed to die a natural death,

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We congratulate our commercial readers on the completion of a Geometrical Cotton press, which on repeated trials, is found to unite all that is desirable and all that has been so long sought for, viz. the dimunition of labour and expence, and a press that would easily put 1568 lb. of net Cotton in to 48 Cubic feet, this is all attained, by the present machine and its extraordinary power has astonished all who have witnessed its effect, the labour is diminished, in the ratio, of 20 to 50, and the time of pressing reduced, more than one half by uniting the repacking and final pressing, in one process. We hope soon to be enabled to give a more detailed account, of this press in a review, we purpose taking of the packing of Cotton on this side of India.

We purpose giving some extracts from the proceedings at the India house in our next.

It is said that the army of occupation is to be withdrawn from France in November next, commissioners are appointed to modify and fix a scale of contribution from France, to the allied powers, which is to cancel any further demands upon the nation.

The kindness of a friend has put us in possession of an Isle of France Gazette, of the 20th June brought by the Fanny its contents are however very unimportant, and its intelligence from Europe and America, not so late as our own.

By accounts from Chandore dated 30th June, we are informed that Trimbuckjee Danglia was seized by Capt. Swanston in the village of Aherigaum on the morning of the 29th June. We have been favored with the following particulars of this event. About noon of the 28th Capt. Briggs, our political agent in Khandeish who was then at Mulliagaum, received information that Trimbuckjee was concealed in Aherigaum and had been there 11 days. Aherigaum is distant 50 miles from Mulliagaum, 14 miles from Wun, 23 from Chandore, 25 from Nassuck, and only 10 from Laussulgaum, at all of which places there were British troops. It was however considered that Trimbuckjee would be prepared against surprize from any movements to be made by our troops in his more immediate vicinity, and it was therefore resolved upon, to detach Capt. Swanston with 800 auxiliary horse, immediately from Mulliagaum, to surround the village and secure Trimbuckjee, or at least those persons who had afforded him refuge. The plan completely succeeded, Capt. Swanston immediately marched, arrived at Chandore at 7 in the evening, and after halting an hour and a half, to refresh his horses, moved forward on Aherigaum, which place he reached at day light on the 29th June, having performed a fatiguing march of 70 miles in 30 hours. Capt. Swanston had moved so rapidly on the village that he was enabled to surround it, force open the gates and take possession of the house in which Trimbuckjee Danglia was concealed, before he or any other person in the place was aware of Capt. Swanton's approach. Trimbuckjee had time to fly to the upper part of the house and conceal himself in some straw, but he was soon discovered and seized without resistance. Capt. Swanston then carried him, with his two wives and a servant whom he requested might be allowed to accompany him, to Chandore. From which place he will be sent under charge of Capt. Tweedy with 2 companies of the 1st 4th B. N. I. to Poona.

[*Bombay Courier.*

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY JUNE 20, 1818.

BUY.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. (discount.)	SELL
6 0		6 8

On Monday last the Third Law Term of the present year commenced; and the Third Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery was opened with the usual proclamations.

The Gentlemen of the Grand Jury having withdrawn to chose their foreman, returned to Court and presented Mr. TREVES. The Grand Jurors Oath was then administered to the following Gentlemen.

P. TREVES, ESQUIRE, FOREMAN.

J. Fullarton, Esq.	J. O. Tandy, Esq.
R. Saunders, Esq.	J. Calder, Esq.
D. McCullock, Esq.	A. Campbell, Esq.
R. B. Lloyd, Esq.	W. L. Gibbons, Esq.
C. Stuart, Esq.	J. P Ward, Esq
J. W. Fulton, Esq.	A. C. Seymore, Esq.
R. Sangster, Esq.	P Stewart, Esq.
T. Allport, Esq.	F. Graves, Esq.
J. Dowling, Esq.	A. Robertson, Esq.
G. Mackillop, Esq.	J. Gilmore, Esq.
A. Colvin, Esq.	G. Mainwaring, Esq.

The Court has been employed during the week, in the trial of such cases, in which true Bills had been found by the Grand Jury; but we are not aware of any trial that warrants a particular report. We believe that a serious case of Felony and Piracy on board the ship *John Palmer*, will be tried this day; in which, several persons are charged with having confined the Captain, and with having produced a revolt in that vessel, during her last voyage.

A considerable quantity of rain has fallen during the last week in Calcutta, and its vicinity; and the rainy season is considered as fully commenced.

Extract of a Letter, from Purneah, dated 8th June, 1818.

"The Indigo, crop in this district is by no means promising and I much question if there will be an average crop; the long drought has stinted the plant on the low lands, from which we generally reap the best crops."

Letters from Rangoon, state, that a new Governor there, had commenced his administration by ordering all Portuguese Padres, Armenians, and Missionaries, to quit the Burmah territories without delay. This illustration of the old adage, of "The New Broom," is perhaps nothing more than a threat, to obtain money for permission to remain. We observe that one of the letters published, expresses an expectation, that the new government is likely to be beneficial; and we conclude that the author of the letter, has not been ordered to *depart!*

Madras.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief, arrived at the Presidency on Wednesday Evening; on which occasion was published the following *Government Gazette Extraordinary*,

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1818.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir THOMAS HISLOP, *Commander in Chief*, returned to the Presidency yesterday, and the hour of five in the afternoon was appointed for his reception by *The Right Honorable the* GOVERNOR.

At 5 o'clock, the Troops composing the Garrision of Fort St. George were

(*Continued after the Advertisement.*)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Friday next, the 17th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
at the
WAREHOUSE
OF THE FRENCH BRIG
L'héurense Eugenie,
Capt. Eyriaud,
WINES,

Hermitage,
Burgundy,
Lanerte,
St. George,
Soterne, } White.
Lednon, }
Cote de St. Andre,
Champagne,
Cognac Brandy,
Ratafia de Grenoble,
Olive Oil,
Olives,
Anchovies in oil,
Brandy Fruits,
Perfumery assorted,
Lavender Water.
Eau de Cologne,
Empty Jars of different sizes,
Small Mirrors of different dimensions,
Small Shot,
Rose Vinegar in Barrels,
White Vinegar in Cases,
Malaga Wine.

Bombay, 15*th July* 1818.

(*Continued from the second Page.*)

paraded under the command of *Major General* DYCE, and formed a street from the Ameer Baug. to the Government Gardens, through which *His Excellency* passed, attended by a numerous Cavalcade of General and Staff Officers.—On alighting from his Horse at the Vestibule of the Government House, *His Excellency* received the cordial congratulations of *The Right Honorable The* GOVERNOR, *the* MEMBERS *of* COUNCIL, and other PUBLIC AUTHORITIES, on his return to Fort St. George, from his late arduous and successful Campaign in Central India. A Salute of 17 Guns from the Ramparts, announced to the Settlement the arrival of the *Commander in Chief.*

His Excellency and a Select Party dined with the GOVERNOR in the evening.

[*Mad. Gaz..—June 27.*

ISLE OF FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Major General Hall, Acting Governor, has been pleased to make the following appointments.

William Sibbald Esq. M. D. to the Medical charge of the Government Hospital at Grand River, from the 1st Inst.

Monsr. L'Abbé Gouillart, to the Curate of Pamplemousses, from the same date, vice the Abbé Fauchon, resigned.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Port Louis, 18th June 1818,
By Order, G. A. BARRY.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

PRICE CURRENT OF GOODS AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

20th June 1818.

Surat Cotton, per 100 lb.	20	Dollars.
Coffee Java,	18 to 20	do.
——— Colonie,	20 to 22	do.
Cotton Seychelle per lb.	36 to 37	cents.
Irish Beef, per tierce	28	Dollars.
Sheathing Copper, per lb.	80	cents.
Company's Nankeen, per piece	1-40 to 1-50	
Moongy Rice, per Bag	4	Dollars.
Pepper, per 100 lb.	13½	Dollars.
Wheat Bengal, per Bag	3½	do.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 13. French Ship Nancy from Calcutta 13 March, for repair.

English Ship Friendship, Capt. Black fron Calcutta the 2d May.

French Brig, The Three Sisters from Vizagapatam May.

American Ship Dove, from Mocha for this port and New york with a cargo of Coffee.

French Ship Ocean, sailed from this port 25. April for Havre returned on account of damage.

DEPARTURES.—June 7. Schooner Derwent for new Holland.

Do. 13. English Ship Admiral Cockburn Capt. G. Briggs for London.

Hamburgh Ship, Ocean, Capt. Fokes for Hamburgh.

French Ship Le Mahe de la Bourdaunaise for Bengal.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 16.

DRUMMOND'S PETITION.

The Earl of CARNARVON said he had to present a Petition from a respectable person, Alexander Drummond, of Manchester, complaining of oppressive proceedings on the part of the Ministers of the Crown. As he did not see a Noble Viscount (Lord Sidmouth), in his place, the Noble Earl said, he should move it be read and taken into consideration to-morrow. In the mean time he expressed a hope that the Report of the Secret Committee would not be made, it being his intention to move ultimately, that the Petition be referred to the Secret Committee.

The Petition was then examined by the Lord Chancellor, and pronounced objectionable in point of form, in asmuch as the petitioner had omitted the word *humble* before Petition; this objection being over-ruled as not intending any disrespect to the House.

The Petition was then read. The petitioner stated that he was with others at Manchester in the constitutional act of voting a Petition to the Prince Regent, when he observed a body of horse coming, for the purpose of trampling on the rights of the people so assembled. He described the persons to be a peaceable assembly. He was dragged from that meeting to prison, where he experienced hunger, and other hardships, which he detailed. He was then conveyed, fastened to a nother man with an iron chain, weighing 30lbs. to Coldbath-fields prison. There he remained till the 15th of March, when he was examinied by Lord Sidmouth, and re-committed on a charge of high treason. He was again removed to his Majesty's gaol for the county of Devon, where he was discharged on entering into recognizance to appear in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of last Term. He had been thus obliged to travel a considerable part of the country, since the 31st Jan. without being furnished with the means of support by his Majesty's Government, which had caused him to be torn from his home and his family. On his arrival in London he applied to Lord Ellenborough, in the Court of King's Bench, but could neither be brought to trial or discharged from his recognizance. The consequence was, that he had been forced to contract debts he could not discharge.---The petitioner concluded by praying the House not to allow a bill of indimnity to pass.

The Earl of CARNARVON then proposed, that the Petition should lie on the table, to be taken into consideration on Thursday.---Adjourned.

No business of importance in the House of Lords on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Thursday Feb. 19.

PETITIONS.

Lord HOLLAND, before the Order of the Day, rose to present two petitions, similar to that which was to be the object of discussion. These petitions were humble, and related to matters proper to be brought before the House- The first was from a person named Knight, complaining of having been confined, without any alleged crime. The second was from a person named Mitchell, who also stated, that he had been held in prison without any specific charge against him. The Noble Baron did not pledge himself to the facts stated in these petitions. He then moved, that the petition be read and laid on the table.

It was read accordingly, and laid on the table.

The Noble Lord also presented the petition of Joseph Mitchell, complaining of similar treatment, and of having been confined by the information conveyed to Government by Oliver.

The petition read and laid on the table.

DRUMMOND'S PETITION.

The Earl of CARNARVON rose, on the Order of the Day, to call the attention of the House to the Petition of Mr. Joseph Drummond.---His Majesty's Government had told the House, when they laid on the table the Green Bag, that they furnished the means of ascertaining the rectitude of the conduct of Ministers. If the House was to review their conduct, and if they are desirous their conduct should appear clear, they ought not to trust the inquiry to a tribunal nominated and appointed by themselves. The inquiry was so limited, that nothing could be taken out of the Green Bag that Ministers had not put into it. ---The object of these papers was to obtain a Bill of Indemnity, and if so, was it not proper to let the poor unfortunate men, who had been shut out of the Courts of Justice, be heard. If the House was not prepared to hear them, injured as they had been, then they should declare that no justice was to be had. All was to be justification of Ministers, and nothing would be allowed as a measure of justice to the injured victims. The Noble Earl concluded by moving, that the Petitions be referred to the Select Committee.

Lord SIDMOUTH said, the Noble Lord had done right in abstaining from any discussion on the merits of the Petition, and in confining himself to the single question, namely, whether on a general principle any petition on this subject ought to be received, and referred to a Committee appointed for the purpose of inquiry. His argument amounts to no more than this, that when any Petition is presented, couched in respectful terms, let the contents of the Petition be what it may, let it be calumnious or libellous in the greatest degree, the attention of your Lordships must be employed in examining this Petition. That is, however, a proposition to which I trust your Lordships will not accede. But the Noble Lord says, let it be referred to a Secret Committee. Now, my Lords, I defy him to prove a single instance in which such a proposition has been received by the House; the very name of a Secret Committee is adverse to it, The established practice of Parliament, in acase of statement of hardship, is to move that such complaints be referred to a Select Committee. If your Lordships would read the Petition, I am sure you will be satisfied that with much more information than it contains, it would be an unfit document to refer to a Select Committee. Mr. Drummond says, he will undertake to prove to your Lordships, that the decorum and propriety of the Meeting of the 10th of March, at Manchester, was interrupted by licentious, and he might say, drunken soldiery. Of that Meeting your Lordships have had full information in all the Public Prints, and you have on your table, however it may be derided by some Noble Lords, the opinion of your Committee respecting the transaction of March the 10th, at Manchester. The fact was this:---The Magistrates of Manchester had been for some days informed there was to be a meeting on the 10th of March, the object of which was, that persons assembled there should proceed to the metropolis, and demand relief from their Sovereign. The Magistrates applied to Government for warrants, and certain persons engaged in that conspiracy were apprehended on warrants. The Magistrates acted cautiously. They took persons to guard the public peace. They knew a meeting was to take place on the 10th of March, and they applied for the assistance of military force. Mr. Drummond was one of those against whom warrants were granted. The meeting consisted of near 12,000 persons, and a large portion of them was preparing to march to the metropolis. The individual whose name is affixed to this petition was seized in the act of haranguing the multitude. The Riot Act had just before been read by Mr. Holland Watson, the respectable Magistrate of that neighbourhood. Two hundred persons were apprehended. The soldiers assisted the Magistrates in perfect order. The character of Sir John Byng is a security against all licentiousness on the part of the military. From Sir John Byng himself I have received the stronguest proof that the conduct of the soldiery was good. From the Magistracy Government have received the best information on that subject. Mr. Drummond says he was conveyed to Coldbath-fields, and complains of hardships. He was examined before the Attorney and Solicitor-General, but neither before these Officers, nor the messengers who had him in custody, did he ever utter the least com laint; and I will askt your Lordships, whether you will not examine a little into the petition before you give consen to submit it to inquiry. The petitions adver to a Bill of Indemnity, and I have no hesitation in saying his Majesty's Government wouldt disdain any provision in a bill to protect them, or any persons acting under them, against the legal consequence of cruel and rigorous treatment of the unfortunate persons detained under their warrants. Indeed, if they have any object in wishing for indemnity, it is to conceal the sources of their information. They have received intelligence from individuals whose names they cannot in honour communicate; but if the laws of the country have been violated with respect to any of the persons in confinement, to the laws of the country let them appeal and trust in God they may receive redress. But I take it on me to say, that in many of these petitions there is a gross perversion of facts. With respect to Mr. Knight, he knew from the Magistrate of Berks that much misrepresentation had been industriously circulated respecting the visiting Magistrates having denied persons the access to the State prisoners in Reading goal. Mitchell had named Oliver as being the cause of his detention. The fact was, the warrant for his apprehensions was issued before Government ever heard of the name of Oliver. The warrant was granted on the information of Magistrates who knew his mal-practices. Lord Sidmouth concluded by professing himself ready to meet the question ralating to Spies whenever it came before the House. He strongly opposed the motion.

Lord GROSVENOR supported it.

After some further discussion, the question was put and negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented a Petition from Christopher *Simon*, who had discovered a new method of ascertaining the Longitude, praying that the House would inquire into the subject.—Ordered to lie on the table.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.

Mr. BENNET presented three Petitions from Hackney, Homerton, Shacklewell, &c against the use of Climbing Boys to sweep Chimnies.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill.

Mr. BENNET observed, that it was his intention to propose that the system of using Climbing Boys should entirely cease on the 1st of May 1819.—*(Hear.)*

Sir G. CLERK suggested the propriety of extending the provisions of the Bill to all parts of the United Kingdom.—Report afterwards presented, and the Bill ordered to be printed.

LOAN FROM THE BANK.

On the motion, that the Exchequer Bill be read a third time,

Mr. P. GRENFELL asked, supposing the Loan of 6,000,000*l* not to be returned to the Bank, April 5, 1818, for which 4 per Cent. was now paid, what rate of interest would then be paid? Two per cent. whould be sufficient.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to answer, that the same rate of interest would be continued.

Bill read a third time, and passed.

Mr. BENNET presented a Petition from John Baguley, of Manchester, who had been confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, complaining of severities, he having been kept *in irons* for one month, and praying the House not to pass any Bill of Indemnity.

Mr. BROUGHAM, to secure the House from having falsehoods imposed on them, inquired whether there was any truth in the allegation of the petitioner having been confined in irons? Surely some one of the Ministers could give information on the subject. The Act only allowed the person to be secured. If there were no answer, the House must take it for granted that the serious allegations of the petition were true—*(Hear!)*

No answer.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. METHUEN, having obtained leave, brought in a Bill to alter and amend so much of the 55th of the King as regards the salaries of Chaplains attending Prisons, Houses of Correction, &c.—Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second.—Adj.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

PETITIONS.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a Petition from James Leach, of Manchester, who was arrested in March last, and kept in confinement in a miserable cell for ten days, with straw, which was covered with vermin, for his bed. In April he was brought out of his prison at night, heavily ironed, and forwarded, to London; and when he complained of the irons on one side hurting him, the officer, "d——g his proud limbs," threatened to put a collar round his neck if he was not already satisfied! He was examined four different times before Lord Sidmouth, being kept in the interim in Coldbath-fields prison, then removed to Chelmsford gaol; and ultimately discharged, without any charge or accuser being exhibited against him. The petitioner, a young man who had just reached the years of maturity, had by this persecution his health impaired, his character injured, his employment lost; and being himself in a state of great distress, with his parents brought to beggary, and nearly to the grave, he prayed redress.—Petition ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose to present a petition from another victim of that power with which the Ministers had been most unfortunately armed; it was from Benjamin Scholes, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, where he had resided till July last. He was a victualler and ale-housekeeper, by which business it was stated he had

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

The following is an attempt at a translation, of some lines, written in Sanscrit, by an old and respectable Pundit of Benares, on the present Governor General assuming the title of Hastings.

A. A.

Hastings! an awful, mighty name,
Immortalizing Britain's shame,
And India's happy pride!
Europe may boast the Ruler's birth,
But Asia claimed his guardian worth;
His fame the world supplied.

Mark the pure sun of India's sky!
In bright unclouded majesty
It travels to the west;
Still to the last its lustre streams,
And, as it sinks, its sacred beams
Delights our filial breast.

Such Hastings ruled our Indian race,
In western worlds man still could trace,
The splendid orb of day;
To Indian hearts was only given
To dwell on their illumin'd Heaven,
Still beaming with its ray.

And who art thou, who dare aspire
T' approach the fane, whose hallowed fire
Was fann'd by India's breath;
Whose sacred flames by Nations fed;
Where eastern worlds by memory led,
Still weep his living death.

See'st thou that aged turban'd chief,
Who trembling seeks the Koran's leaf
Where equal mercies shine?
He drops the Book: My son, my son,
Oh when this ebb of life is run,
The Christian's lamp be thine!

Turn to you child of Bramah's line,
And hear his Vedah's page divine
One only faith repel;
That virtue scorns mere dogma worth,
On Hastings had a Hindoo birth;
Exclusive Heaven is Hell.

Ruler, approach! hear me reveal
The sacred sentence—Truth shall seal
Thy future Indian fame;
Whether thy life adorn the page,
Or Hist'ry give another age
The echo of a name.

The vital spark from Heaven came,
To animate Creation's frame,
And changing, never dies;
In varying forms it travels earth,
Till pure and holy, as its birth,
It re-ascends the skies.

While unexpired the time assigned,
For earthly truth to bless mankind
That Heaven benignant gives,
No vary'd form our hearts deceive,
And India's happy sons believe
In thee our Hastings lives.

We have inserted the above lines from the India Gazette as they tend to prove that the memory of Hastings, is still cherished among the higher classes of Natives, and from our own knowledge we can safely say that it is even more so among the lower, we have copied the following from the Port Folio of a friend, which will fully illustrate this remark.

Proceeding up the river, in a Panch way, (a boat originally of five oars) I was much pleased, in hearing the Chorus of a song (which was singing by the Rowers) speak of Hastings, after they had done, I had the curiosity to write down the Chorus as follows.

Hastings Saib ke Soobahdaree mae, anaj panee bhote susta, on interrogating the Manjee, he said that this Chorus had been handed down to them by their forefathers, & concluded with saying, that Hastings was a Godlike man.

(Continued from the third Page.)

supported himself and family with comfort. In the month of July, however, he had been apprehended by a warrant from Lord Sidmouth, thrown into prison, and notwithstanding the prison of Wakefield was well secured and well regulated, he had been conveyed to the Castle of Cambridge. There he had been detained till January, in which month he had been set at liberty without any more cause for his liberation than had been stated for his detention. *(Hear, hear!)* In consequence of his imprisonment, he had been ruined, his house and business broken up, and himself materially injured in his health. (Mr. Brougham) had in his possession a certificate from a respectable member of the College of Surgeons who had attended him, which declared, that the confinement which the petitioner had endured had caused the illness under which he had laboured. His health was broken, and he was ruined in circumstances; and he had now to state to the House the sole reason of those proceedings which he had been able to discover. A charge had been laid against him by two persons of the names of Oliver and Bradley *(hear, hear,)* for having been concerned in meetings held in his own house for seditious purposes. The particulars of that transaction he should relate to the House. Scholes first became acquainted with Oliver through the introduction of a person of the name of Mitchell, who travelling about Yorkshire, as others had done in various parts of the country, pretending to come from societies in London, and making use of the names of the Hon. Baronet the member for Westminster, as well as that of his noble colleague. In the course of their proceedings, Oliver, as the petition stated, was very constant in instigating Scholes to go farther; and, not to trouble the House with more than one instance of his conduct, he might state that Oliver said it was in vain to petition, petitioning was of no use; that they must have recourse to physical force. *(Hear, hear!)* Scholes in consequence had some suspicions of the man, and his answer was, that he threatened to lay an information against him before the Magistrates. Then came Oliver's plans; for he being threatened with exposure, no sooner found himself in danger of an information which could be supported by good evidence, than, with his associates, he wrote circular letters to call a meeting at the house of the petition of the petitioner. Scholes denied that such a meeting was held at his house. He thought that other circumstances might throw much light upon that fact. Indeed, he believed that an Hon. Friend of his had found means to obtain some information on that point; that he had discovered Oliver himself complaining to others of the slackness of Scholes, and of his refusing to allow meetings to be held in his house—*(Hear)*.—The petitioner denied that he ever had been present at any such meeting in his life. Indeed, he stated, that he never had any knowledge of any, but one, for promoting the cause of constitutional reform, which had ended, in a petition that had been presented and received by that House. Inquiries had been made, and the result of those had been in every way favourable to the petitioner's character.

The petition was then brought up, read, laid on that table, and ordered to be printed.

WARD'S PETITION.

Lord FOLKESTONE moved, that the Petitions of Francis Ward, Mitchell, Evans, Baguley, &c. be entered as read; which was done accordingly. His object, he said, was, that these and all such petitions should be referred to a Committee. He had been anxious to introduce this motion as early as possible, because he had heard the Noble Lord opposite say, that a Bill of indemnity was due to the Ministers of the Crown, as a matter of course, and not as a proceeding to rise out of the Secret Committee. He hoped the House would not consider this as a matter of course; because, although the Habeas Corpus Act had been 10 or 12 times suspended during a century, yet only one Bill of Indemnity had followed it; and that was one of the Gentlemen opposite's own making. He reprobated the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and said, that no Member had attempted to show the necessity for it, except from the riots at Nottingham and Derby. The very asking for a Bill of Indemnity shewed that Ministers themselves thought they had violated the Trial by jury. The Suspension Act only warranted Ministers in taking persons into custody, and keeping them there without trial; but it did not authorise them in any new mode of apprehending persons, much less in treating them with those indignities and hardships complained of in the petitions. Apprehensions by a Secretary of State's warrant was, undoubtedly, an usurpation. Even in Lord Camden's time, the power of the Secretary of State to commit at all, was much disputed, because he had no power to administer an oath. If the power of commitment was to be suffered to remain with the Secretary of State, it would be infinitely better by some statute to do away with the anomaly, and to give him the power of administering an oath. He saw no reason why the ordinary forms of justice should not be observed as to persons suspected of treasonable practices; but not if those forms were followed in the apprehension of any one of these petitioners. As to Ward, he was apprehended and sent away from his family without being even shewn the warrant under which he was taken up. The Secretary of State might say, that he gave no orders for these men being put in irons; but he confined them in such a manner that they could not complain of that grievance, and therefore he was answerable for that treatment. Besides, he (the Secretary of State) had ordered these men into solitary confinement, a punishment not exceeded by death itself. He then moved for a Committee to examine the truth of the allegations contained in Ward's Petition.

Lord CASTLEREAGH understood the Noble Lord, when he gave his notice, that the Committee was to inquire specially into Mr. Ward's Petition, though now he wished to refer all these Petitions to one Committee. He (Lord Castlereagh) would be equally prepared to oppose the motion, as if it had referred only to Ward's petition. He denied that only one Bill of indemnity had followed the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act since the Revolution. In the reign of King William three Bills of Indemnity followed the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. Indeed there was hardly any instance in which a Suspension Act was not followed by a Bill of Indemnity. He denied that Ministers had arbitrarily committed persons to prison without having satisfied themselves of their guilt upon oath. He denied that any one had been committed on the evidence of that person who had made most noise in the country. He also denied, that the Secretary of State had committed one man but with the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown. He begged the Noble Lord would remember, that the Suspension Act was passed by a great majority of the House, on the unanimous report of two Committees, that a design was on foot to use the physical force of the country against the Government and Constitution. He denied that the Suspension Act authorized any harsh confinement contrary to the law. If such a case had occurred, the Court of Law were open for redress; and there was nothing in the Bill of Indemnity to prevent any such applications for redress. On this ground, therefore, there was no necessity for a Committee. With respect to Ward, he was first apprehended as a Luddite, and by a simple warrant from Magistrates of Nottingham. He was then confined with another criminal, and he (Lord C.) did not see that he was entitled to any other treatment than that usually bestowed on suspected felons. It was after his discharge on that account, that Ward was apprehended under Lord Sidmouth's warrant. He read the affidavit of the goaler of Nottingham, that Ward made no complaint to him of ill-treatment; and that no irons were there put upon him. Ward complained also of his treatment while he was in Oxford gaol; now when he wrote to Lord Sidmouth his complaints were redressed. This Ward was represented as a religious man, and complained that he was not allowed to attend divine service. Lord Sidmouth wrote to the gaoler, who answered, that they had never desired to go to the chapel, otherwise he would have taken them (the State prisoners), into his own seat. He had also the affidavits of Lavender and other Officers, who accompanied the Petitioner to Oxford, that he never made any complaint to them. It was disagreeable to him to bring up private characters; but he could not suffer the House to be trifled with, day after day, that these were men of irreproachable conduct. The Petitioner had described himself as a man who acted according to the rule laid down by Jesus Christ—to do unto others as he should wish to be done unto; and also as a man possessed of all the finer feelings. The confessions, however, of two persons who were executed at Leicester, for frame breaking at Loughborough, where two or three men were murdered, shewed that Ward urged them to go on that expedition, as there would be a deal of money got, for the Loughborough men would give 100*l.* to have the factory burnt and Heathcote shot. Ward paid Mitchel (one of the unfortunate men who were hanged) 5*l.* about a week after the mill was burnt down. Ward was Treasurer of the Luddite Committee. The House might think it fabolous that men should be paid for assassination; but it was regulated as systematically as if they had been fixing the price of strockings. Ward, according to this man's confession, offered 10*l.* for murdering a laceman in Nottingham, and 5*l.* for shooting his man. Ward also wished to have the Judge murdered at Leicester, and a number of persons were hired for that purpose. The deposition of a man named Thomas Savage, who was also executed, corroborated the confession of Mitchell as to the active exertions of Ward in the depradations and excesses committed by the Luddites. He Lord C.) trusted the House could no longer entertain any rational doubt as to the true character of Ward, from the dying confessions of his associates. Whether Government had any evidence to put Ward on his trial or not, was not now the question. Ward was apprehended on a charge of high treason, on the oaths of three or four credible persons. He trusted he had said enough to prevent the House from being run away with by Mr. Ward's *ex-parte* statement as to his moral character; and he hoped he had shewn the necessity of arming the Government with extraordinary powers. He trusted, too, that the Report of the Committee would shew that Government had exercised no unnecessary rigour on any individual who had been confined under the Suspension Act. If they deprived Government of the means of obtaining secret information, conspirators would not come forward, for fear of their lives; especially when, as he had shewn, assassination was as well organized, and paid for, as any branch of ordinary labour.

Mr. J. SMITH said, that if the Noble Lord's motion had been confined to Ward's case alone, he would have opposed it. He had detected falsehoods in Ward's petition, and therefore had a right to suspect the whole of it. He could not help suspecting, that there had been some undue severity exercised towards those who were confined under the Suspension Act. He was astonished that nothing had been done to bring Oliver to punishment.

Sir F. BURDETT reminded the House, that as to night, Members got up in all quarters & asserted Governor Aris was a model of human kindness, when he (Sir F. Burdett) moved for a Committee to enquire into that man's conduct, who had crushed a poor robin, who, in a hard winter, had flown into a prisoner's cell, and had become perfectly tame, so as to sit on his shoulder. He thought that Gentlemen often supported the characters of Gaolers without much investigation. The question was not, whether Ward was the author of the murders at Loughborough, or those at Greenwich the other night; but the question was, whether he was legally apprehended, and properly treated in his confinement under the Suspension Act—The House should not be led away by certificates from Gaolers as to their own characters. It had been said by a great Poet and observer of Nature, that "seldom is the steeled Gaoler the friend of man." But now the contrary was shewn; yet it appeared, that seldom was the steeled Minister the friend of man. It had been said, that all the petitions were false. Was that of a man, aged 70, named Ogden false, in which he says that he was loaded with irons, until they produced a rupture? Two men were absolutely chained together in bed; and for these things the Noble Secretary of State was answerable, who had been entrusted with these scandalous, enormous, and unconstitutional powers. He insisted that the House of Commons had become the most dangerous body that could exist, in respect to the rights of the people.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, in reference to the character of Mr. Aris, stated, that he took the character which he entertained of him for humanity, from Mr. Owen, the Chaplain-General of the Army. With respect to the petitions, he was against the inquiyr.

Sir S. ROMILLY denied that any Bill of Indemnity had ever been brought in on the Report of a Secret Committee, which, as a Grand Jury, were to receive only the evidence of the party accused, and not of the accusers. What was the fact? Why this, that persons had been carried from gaol to gaol, charged with crimes, set at liberty without trial, and when they desire to be heard in defence were refused inquiry. If the Act of Indimnity passed, which was in the terms of former Acts, what responsibility would be on the shoulders of Ministers? The last Act of Indemnity voided all actions which might be brought by men charged with high treason, and discharged without a trial. How then could the Noble Lord say that they might bring their actions, if they had suffered wrong? The Hon. and Learned Gentleman contended, that because three of the petitions were not true, the other eight were therefore not to be impeached, but were entitled to consideration. With respect to Ward, he stated a case of hardship which merited inquiry; and however he might respect the character of the Noble Secretary of State, he still thought that it was due to the dignity of Parliament, and to the credit of the Noble Secretary, that the conduct of the Gaolers, complained of by the petitioners, should undergo a severe investigation.

Mr. BENNET made some observations on the case of Ogden, in the course of which he said, that his situation had been rendered worse by being chained to another prisoner, which had increased the disease with which he was afflicted. He entered into some explanatory statements of the cases of Knight, Ward, and Baguley, defending their petitions as being founded on truth.

Mr. PHILLIPS said Ogden was overflowing with gratitude, when he called on him in Manchester, for the kindness he had received in prison, in respect of the disease.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, no Gaoler could be justified or indemnified by the Bill of Indemnity, but would be liable for any excess of the powers intrusted to them, and be subject to a civil action.

Mr. LAMBE said, the principal allegations in the petitions were for illegal arrests and unjust detention, and it would not be proper to investigate such charges in an open Committee, and therefore he could not vote for the motion of the Noble Lord.

Lord FOLKESTONE replied; after which the House divided, when there appeared—For the Motion, 58—Against it, 167—Majority 109.—Adjourned

Wednesday, Feb. 18.

CITY PRISONS.

Mr. Alderman WOOD brought his motion respecting the City Prisons. He observed, that Lord Sidmouth had attended to every communication respecting the crowded state of the prisons from the number of convicts; and he added, that much inconvinience resulted from the many commitments from Middlesex to Newgate---they were now seven to one more numerous than when he was a Magistrate. But the difficulty was to know what to do with the prisoners, for out of two hundred convicts sent abroad in Feb. 1814, fifty had died during the passage. He thought the subject worthy of inquiry, and he therefore concluded with moving for a Select Committee to view Newgate and the other prisons of the City, as well as those of Southwark, and to report their opinions thereon.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 15th July, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*]

Mr. BENNET vindicated a pamphlet he had written on this subject. He maintained that such was still the state of Newgate, that it was a School of Crime, not a School of Reform; that the management was bad, the food, &c. being most culpable; and that he should not be satisfied with finding that Newgate, &c. had just been white washed.

Sir W. CURTIS declared that the bread, &c. was good enough for even a *gentleman* to eat; that no Magistrate had ordered white-washing, or any thing else, to be done, from fear of any Committee: and that he stood "firm" in what he said. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) He was confident that the inquiry would redound to the honour of the City.

Mr. BENNET explained. That very afternoon he had seen men busily occupied in white-washing one of the prisons, and had the Hon. Baronet been attentive to his duty of Magistrate, he would have known that fact—but so much for the accurate statement of the worthy Alderman.

Mr. WARRE corroborated this statement. He then adverted to the case of the man who died in Tothill-fields Bridewell, "from want of nourishment and proper medical aid;" and added, that he should hereafter call the particular attention of the House to this subject and prison.

Motion agreed to, Committee appointed.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

Lord MILTON, presented a Petition from certain persons of York against the practice of resorting to Climbing Boys to cleanse Chimnies, the Noble Lord adding, that he thought it would be more advisable, instead of abolishing the practice at once, to impose a tax on boys employed to sweep chimnies, there being many chimnies that could not be well swept by machinery.

Mr. BENNET observed, that such chimnies were the property of the rich, who could afford to have them altered; and could the House endure that so abominable a practice should be continued, endangering the life of poor children, to contribute to the luxuries of the rich?

Mr. LYTTLETON was against any compromise of the provisions of the Bill, which would render any evasion of them possible.—Petition ordered to lie on the table.

BUYING AND SELLING GAME.

Mr. G. BANKES moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Game Laws, the object of which was to prevent persons from buying game; for if there were not buyers and sellers, there would not be such inducement to poachers to lead most irregular lives.

Mr. CURWEN was astonished at this measure, especially as *twelve hundred* persons were now in confinement for violating the Game Laws; and he thought it could only tend to make those laws still more odious. The only remedy was, to have the laws more lenient; but he denied that such a measure as this would get at the root of the evil. This Bill would only affect other culprits of a humble character; it would not reach those whom it was meant to affect. If the Lord Mayor, at one of his great dinners, had game, could he be prosecuted? No; he would not be the purchaser; but some humbler individual; therefore the remedy desired would not be obtained.

Mr. WARRE coincided in these opinions; the Game Laws were already censurably severe.

M. G. BANKES explained. He could not undertake a revision of the Game Laws, which he admitted to be imperfect; he must content himself with endeavouring to make corrections.

Sir C. BURRELL approved of the Bill. He did not see that sellers should be expected to punishment while buyers were allowed to escape scot-free.

The house divided on the Motion. The numbers were, for the motion 60---Against it 28---Majority for the Bill 32.

NORTHERN ASSIZES.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, in consequence of what had passed on a preceding night, moved that a Select Committee be appointed, to consider whether any, and what steps were necessary, for the purpose of giving to the Counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland, and to the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same advantage of having the Assizes held twice a year, which was enjoyed by all the other Counties of England and Wales.

This motion was immediately agreed to, and the Committee appointed in pursuance of it.

ELECTION LAW'S AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. WYNN, the House took into further consideration the Report of the Election Laws' Bill.

Mr. WYNN moved the re-commitment of the Bill.

A conversation of some length took place on the clause enacting that the poll should close unless 400 were polled by the evening of the second day of election.

Mr. LAMB thought this clause would be productive of great inconvenience, and suggested the postponement of this objectionable part of the bill to another Parliament.

Sir W. BURROUGHS was also of opinion, that the clause would tend to disfranchise many of the non resident voters, and put candidates to an expence frequently unnecessary in bringing their friends to the poll on the first or second day.

Mr. WILBERFORCE supported the clause.

Lord MILTON also maintained the expediency of the clause, and observed that all persons who were connected with County Elections, were much indebted to his Hon. Friend for diminishing the expence of contested elections.

Mr. MARRYATT opposed the clause.

Mr. J. SMITH thought the bill calculated to throw the elections into the hands of the returning officers.

Mr. WYNN defended the clause: remonstrated against leaving every county and city exposed to the great evil of having the poll kept open for fifteen days, by candidates who, perhaps, had only seven votes every day to tender; and instanced elections in Devonshire, at Bristol, and in Berkshire, in which this evil had occurred, although not to the extent which he had specified.

After some farther discussion, in which Mr. Lushington, Mr. Brougham, Mr. George Bankes, General Thornton, Sir William Burroughs, Dr. Phillimore, and Mr. C. W. Wynn took part, the original motion was withdrawn; and, on the motion of Mr. C. W. Wynn, the bill was ordered to be re-committed on Tuesday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday Feb. 19.

TYTHES.

Mr. CURWEN brought forward his motion on the subject of Tythes. Whatever might be the opinions respecting the Clergy's rights, he thought none could doubt that the laws regarding Lay Improprietors ought to be amended—that their rights should be as guarded and protected as was other private property. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws ralative to Tythes.

Sir W. SCOTT said he should not resist the motion, but he cautioned the House to proceed with circumspection.

Sir S. ROMILLY observed, that if this Bill, were like that of last year, it was one of the greatest improvements that could be introduced; it would promote the security of tythes, and the interests of Christianity by putting an end to bickerings between the church and lay parties. The Bill was as much in the spirit of the Spencean and Hampden Clubs as it was consonant to the sentiments of the Petitions, to which the Right Hon. Gentleman had adverted. The greater part of the Bill, as far as he understood its provisions, had his approbation; and he knew of nothing in the Bill, presuming it to be like that of the last year, which could warrant the observations and caution of Sir W. Scott.

Mr. LOCKHART spoke in favour of the Bill, as it went to do that respecting Church property which had been done regarding every other species of property.

Mr. PEEL thought it would not be difficult to show that to extend to Church property and Tythe cases that presumption which applied to every other species of property, would be destructive of the interests it was meant to protect; and he thought the Bill, instead of checking litigation on the subject of Tythes, would encourage it.

SMITH was friendly to the measure, bur he admitted that it would require the most careful consideration of the House.

After some observations from Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Curwen, the Motion was agreed to.

ELECTION LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. C. WYNN moved that this bill be recommitted.

Colonel ALLAN opposed the motion, on the ground that it tended very materially to abridge the rights and franchises of the free voters in many places. He thought necessary to take every opportunity of opposing its progress. On the suggestion of several members withdrew his objection; it being understood that the third reading should not take place till Monday se'night.

Sir W. GUISE then proposed a clause, which was brought up and read a first and second time, enacting, that it should be lawful for the returning officer, at every contested election, to nominate and appoint constables to act for the preservation of the peace, and that they should be allowed at the or dinary rate payable to constables, *per diem*, for their services, and that no other persons than those so nominated and appointed should act on such occasions.

Mr. C. WYNN brought up a claues, which was read and agreed to stating that there are several cities and places which do not contribute to any county rate, and therfore enacting, that in all such cases, the expences to be raised and levied under this Act shall be levied in such places by a separate rate.

The House then—resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Friday—Adjourned.

Friday Feb. 20.

Mr. CANNING presented a petition from Liverpool, praying a Repeal of the Salt. Duties—Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LYGON presented a petition from Tanners, &c. in and near Worcester, praying the House to take into consideration the operation of the Leather Duties—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. S. LEFEVRE presented a Petition from Reading, praying a Revision of the Leather Tax.

The Bill respecting the Salaries of Clergyman attending Jails was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Report having been read and agreed to leave was given to continue the Bill for another year regulating the Tax on Agricultural Horses and Mules.

ELECTION LAW'S AMENDMENT BILL.

The Report of the Election Law's Amendment Bill was presented, when.

Gen. THORTON expressed the hope that the Bill in its present form would be printed, and that it might be recommitted.

Mr. WYNN saw no occasion for this interference, as he had already stated that he should allow time for consideration expressing the next stage of the Bill.

Sir W. BURROUGHS was not very friendly to the Bill, as it iutroduced many innovations in the Law of Elections, and that too on the eve of a General Election.—(*Hear!*) He particularly objected to the clause, declaring that the poll should close where 400 had not voted in two days, as being liable to much abuse. He wished an alteration of the clause to be made, such as would remove the danger of abuse; and he should propose such amendment of the clause.

The SPEAKER observed, that the House had now only to dispose of the amendments already made; any further amendment must be the subject of consideration in a future stage.

The Amendments were then read and agreed to, particularly the exceptions regarding the City of London and Weymouth.

The time for bringing up new clauses having arrived, several were proposed.

Mr. J. SMITH proposed one against obstructions during the time of polling, questioned votes being directed to be examined in some separate place.

Mr. WYNN did not object to the Clause, as it tended to promote the views of the Bill.

Clause agreed to.

Sir W. BURROUGHS brought forward his amendment of the clause respecting the 400 polled, substitute the world "tendered" for "polled."

Mr. WYNN resisted the amendment.

The gallery was cleared for a division, but the amendment was understood to be negatived without one.

General THORNTON proposed a clause to extend the time between the proclamation and the commencement of polling.

Mr. WYNN thought the House could not receive the clause, and

The SPEAKER observed, that this clause went to affect an Act not comprehended within the motion granting leave to bring in this Bill.

After some observations from Mr. Croker, &c. the bringing up of the clause was negatived without a division.

Mr. LAMB again pressed the House to pause before it agreed to a Bill, many of the provisions of which were so questionable. He particularly objected to a clause imposing expences of pollclerks on the candidates.

Mr. CROCEY thought the Bill, in many instances, especially the examination of the votes by the Sheriffs, would increase the delays instead of lessening them.

Mr. BROUGHAM having made some observations, the Bill, with its amendments, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday se'night.

The Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, after observations from Mr. Lockhart, as to some verbal imperfections.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a Petition from the Tanners of Winchelsea, praying the House to revive the Leather Tax.—Ordered to be printed.—Adjourned to Monday.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[The Gazette contains the appointment of Thomas George Apreece, of Washingly, Esq. to be Sheriff of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.]

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT AND BUILDING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Proceedings of a Meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, February 6, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY in the Chair.

His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY opened the business of the Meeting in nearly the following words:—

"Gentlemen, I believe it is my duty to state to you what is the purpose and intent of the Meeting now present. Towards the close of the last Session of Parliament several Gentlemen of high respectability suggested the necessity of instituting some Society for the purpose of enlarging and increasing the number of Churches in this island. In order to this, after much consideration, Resolutions were formed, and matured, and approved of by certain Gentlemen who interested themselves warmly upon the subject. Those Resolutions will now, in the course of this day, be submitted to you as the ground upon which the Society is to be founded.

"I ought to state to you, that the Gentlemen who under took this great concern were not ignorant of the vastness of its extent, and the probable inadequacy of means for carrying it into full execution: nevertheless, they thought it no small matter to begin the business. In order to that, Resolutions were prepared, and some solicitations went out to assist by subscription to carry this matter into execution. In that state it was suspended from the close of the last Session of Parliament to the beginning of this. The opening of this Session of Parliament has enlightened the subject—has given us strength and hope, vastly beyond what was entertained when first the enterprise was attempted. It may now, perhaps, be supposed, that Parliament having taken it in hand, that which we had to do will be effectually done without the assistance of a Society of the nature of that which is in preparation to be formed. I believe, on inquiry, that will not be found to be exactly the case; undoubtedly Parliament will be able to do effectually a great deal more than any Society we could contemplate; but nevertheless, when Parliament shall have done its utmost, or when it is about to do it, I believe that this Society, if it shall be enabled by the subscriptions we hope to obtain, in addition to those we have already obtained, will be found to assist and promote the intentions of Parliament very essentially.

"It may not be improper to illustrate my meaning. I shall not attempt to state what the Parliament will do, but merely endeavour to shew where I conceive the Society may be of service; the fact is, we must look at it as a grant from Parliament of a very large size; the work to be done is very large and extensive; it is not probable that the whole can be done by *one effort*; it will be done gradually, and it must be done according to the exigencies of the various cases, and according to certain rules, that will be adopted by Parliament, giving a preference to one parish over another. This must not be done capriciously, but will probably be done under the directions of Parliament by dry, fixed, and determined rules; for instance, Parliament may say this: of the money granted, the distribution shall be—*first*, to those parishes who exert themselves for their own purposes, and come with a sum of money prepared and qualified according to the rules to ask for the assistance of Parliament. This is well, but may there not be in other extensive parishes a deficiency of church-room, very great indeed, and the inhabitants of the parish wholly incapable of raising the sum that shall qualify them to come before Parliament; and will not, in that case, assistance from this Society not only be desirable, but almost imperious upon the feelings of the established churchmen? It is on that ground, and many other instances that might be adduced, that I conceive this Society may be highly beneficial.

"It is my view to illustrate the possible cases in which this Society when constituted may be essentially useful. I have not, because I am quite sure it is perfectly unnecessary, detailed the extreme necessity there exists for enlarging and increasing our Churches; the fact is too well known to require further illustration. I shall content myself therefore, under these circumstances, with recommending the constituting of a Society for the purpose of aiding the Parliament in its proceedings hereafter. Certainly before we can hope to have any large support by subscription, we must constitute ourselves, and make a body that shall be responsible to the Public for such subscriptions; and I conceive our meeting of this day is called for this purpose only. I shall not trouble you further, Gentlemen, but leave that recommendation to your consideration."

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.—"Gentlemen, after the very clear and able manner in which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has stated the object of this Meeting, I do not feel called upon to offer any suggestions of my own; as I could add nothing which would increase the effect of his statement, I shall, therefore, proceed to offer to the Society the following motion, and I have only to hope the Resolutions here stated will meet with the general approbation of the Society." His Grace then read the Resolutions.

Lord KENYON.—"I take the liberty of rising to second this motion. It would have been a satisfaction to myself if some one of more weight had offered himself to second it; but having been a very anxious promoter of this plan (which I trust will be found to be very essential) from the earliest time, I trust I shall not be considered obtrusive in offering myself on this occasion. The Meeting will be aware these Resolutions are Resolutions absolutely necessary to have been proposed, or it would have been quite impossible to have collected names or sums of money. It is only by persons being persuaded that the plan is likely to be quite unobjectionable, and that it tends to the object for which it is designed, that we can hope for success in obtaining supporters to it. I trust the Gentlemen who have attended to the Resolutions will feel that they are admirably adapted for the purpose. It has been endeavoured to combine every thing that could be wanted of security; that no abuse shall exist after the Society is formed, and at the same time to afford that kind of inducement to persons to become members, by holding out every reasonable advantage, which, it might be conceived, a Society of this kind would be likely to afford to the necessity and urgency of the case. Application was made to his Royal Highness the Duke of York to accept of the office of Patron, the regulations, were communicated to him, and all those who have the satisfaction of knowing (as we have most of us) his ardent attachment to every thing most important, and most conducive to the best interests of the country, will not doubt his extreme willingness to do so. Under these circumstances notwithstanding the great aid which we trust the Parliament will give to this most important of all national concerns, still I appehend, from the manner in which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has stated it, there is a clear and very effective aid we could give; and I trust, not only in this room but in communication with our friends throughout the kingdom, we shall find that that energy will be exercised which the best interests of the nation require, and every man who enters into the principle of it will feel the good result of it to be the best reward which his heart can conceive.

"With respect to the funds now to be raised, I think it was stated, that considering the condition in which the country is now placed by the Message of the Prince Regent, would be thought extremely inexpedient to act till we understood with what effect we do it. It is not intended that the funds of this Society should be expended to the extent of one farthing, till we know the course the Parliament mean to pursue; until we are sure they can be used to the greatest possible advantage. Having stated this, I will sit down thanking you for your attention, and I most anxiously hope this plan will be supported to the greatest possible extent throughout the kingdom."

After a few words from BEETON LONG, Esq. suggesting that it would be advisable to make some communication to Government, in order that the Commissioners to be appointed by Government might go hand in hand with the Society in their joint operations.

His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY again rose:—"The first thing to be done," said his Grace, "is to move what shall be the description of the Society; but before I enter upon that, I would wish to say a word to my worthy friend opposite, whose heart I know to be as warm upon this subject as the heart of any one of us. I am apprehensive he is looking to that which, in the course of things, can hardly be, namely, that the two Commissions calling this a Commission, should be united. I am afraid there is no precedent for it, and I do not see how it is possible to approach the parties who are to form Parliamentary Commission, so as to attain that end. It appears impossible. When grants of this kind are made (you have precedents for them) Parliament have always looked for a Commission, and expected a Commission to be established to dispense such grants. That will be looked for here, and probably acted on; I think it is hardly possible to contemplate it in any other way, and any agreement made by this Society with such Commission appears utterly impracticable; but nevertheless I do hope my friend will agree with me there are still uses which I confess did not suggest themselves to me in the first instance. It appeared to me that Parliament was taking the matter out of our hands. Very glad was I of it; because, in fact, Parliament only can do it; but I now conceive that this Society is capable of very great uses, *in advancing the purposes of poor parishes, who may not be qualified to come before the Parliamentary Commissioners in the first instance to receive assistance.* On that ground I think it is we are firmly established; I think we have good uses belonging to us, and may recommend ourselves to the assistance of the Public. If I did not look at it in that way, I should be as ready as any body to say, Parliament is doing it; let Parliament alone; but as I know it is hardly possible for Parliament to do the whole at one blow, they must do it gradually under fixed and determined rules and qualifications; and this Society may furnish the necessary qualifications in many very essential points."

Mr. LONG expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation which had been given, and heartily desirous to co-operate in the measures of the Society.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously, that this Society be called THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT AND BUILDING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN NICHOL, M. P. Dean of the Arches.—"My Lord Archbishop, after what has been stated, and concurring most entirely in every part of it, I shall not have the presumption to attempt to arrest the attention of the Meeting, but proceed to the next step which I conceive is proper on this occasion, namely to move, that the Meeting do now proceed to the nomination of certain persons to be the Vice Presidents of this Society.

Sir JOHN NICHOL then read the names of the proposed Vice Presidents.—*(See the Advertisement in front page.*

And the motion having been seconded by Admiral Lord RADSTOCK, was carried unanimously.

Sir THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, Bart. M. P.—After returning thanks in the name of himself and the other Vice Presidents, for the honour of nomination, Sir Thomas thus continued:—"I shall now take the liberty of proposing to your Grace and the Meeting, a list of Members of our Society for your approbation to fill the Committee which is to carry on the business? it will be observed by the rules, which I believe have been in the hands of almost every one during some part of the time, that the Society is to be governed by a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and a Committee of thirty-six Members, of which thirty six, two-thirds shall be Laymen, and one-third Ecclesiastics,

"In the Rules which have been generally passed, those who attended to them as they were read, will have observed that the patronage of this Society has been adopted by a Royal Personage, who is foremost in all works of charity and in attachment to the Church and State, namely the Duke of York. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the Presidency; the Vice-Presidency, as the Rules shew, is composed of the Bishops and an equal number of Peers and Commoners; the next step, therefore, is to appoint the thirty-six Members of the Committee, of whom two-thirds are to be Laymen and the other third Ecclesiastics. I could not venture on my own judgment to put in nomination a body on whom so much the success of this Society depends as the Committee; but, perhaps, you are all aware that very much time and long and repeated attendance has already been given to the preparation of the Rules of this Society. I believe it is no less than nine months since the first meeting for the organization of this Society was held in this room, and scarcely a week has passed without the attendance of some of its Members to forward its preparations; it has seemed, therefore, to be a part of the duty of those who took upon themselves the task of preparing those Resolutions, to come also prepared with a list of persons whom they considered to be such as they can, with the utmost propriety, recommend to the situation of Members of the Committee, on the certainty that both their names and characters, and abilities, and, for the most part, the opportunities from residence in this neighbourhood, with which those Gentlemen are invested, will insure all you can require at their hands; and in those instances in which they seem to have departed from the principle of choosing those only near London, it will be observed a very manifest advantage must arise from having distributed over the whole of the country, Members of the Committee who will be able to communicate more accurately the wants of parishes at a distance which may thus fall under their observation. I shall not take up more of your time, except to state, that I have felt from the first moment the utmost desire for the success of this Society, and I may also state, with reference to what has fallen from a most respectable Member of the Society, whose heart is as warm as any in this cause, that I thought it my duty to converse with some of the Members of Government with regard to the plans it is their intention to propose to Parliament, and of which I shall only say this, that it is their decided conviction that this Society will be mainly useful in one way or another in the promotion of those plans; and I believe I am at liberty to say, that it is the feeling of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that if the Society was entitled to his cordial support before the recommendation to Parliament, he feels it entitled to still more support now. Sir Thomas concluded by reading the names of the proposed Committee.

The Lord Bishop of LONDON rose, to second the motion; and after speaking generally of the zeal, judgment, and ability with which the Gentlemen proposed as Members of the Committee had always promoted the interests of the Church, his Lordship said:—"I will take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my worthy Friend opposite to me, for the suggestions which he so kindly threw out respecting the probable effect of this Society. We are very much obliged to him for the candour with which he stated them, and also for the very clear elucidation and explanation of the probable good which might be expected from the Society, which was drawn from the most Rev. Prelate on my right hand, by him. I must own with respect to myself when, first the Society was formed, it appeared to me the object was so vast and extensive, that nothing to any amount could be done by a Society of individuals without public assistance. To that therefore, we looked in support of the Society. It now appears from the Prince Regent's communication to Parliament, that the great object has been taken up on a different plan, and consequently that assistance will not be given by Government to this Society. Without presuming to anticipate what will be done by Parliament, it is evident it must be done upon general principles, and I am perfectly convinced these general principles will leave out a vast number of cases which require assistance, and perhaps require assistance full as much, and in some cases even more, than those which come under the general description, which it will be impossible for any public commission to attend to in the first instance at least, or perhaps even for many years to come.

The motion for nominating the Committee was then put and carried unanimously.

G. GIPPS, Esq M. P. moved, and J. ROUND, Esq. M. P. seconded, the nomination of Charles Hoare, Esq. as Treasurer of the Society.

J. BOWDLER, Esq. moved, and the Very Reverend the Dean of CHESTER seconded, the nomination, of George Bramwell, Esq. as Honorary Secretary of the Society.

Both these motions, and also a motion for filling up such vacancies as might occur in the Committee, having been carried unanimously,

The Lord Bishop of LLANDAFF moved the Address to the Public. *(See the Advertisement.)* His Lordship observed, that this Address was well calculated to do away the apprenension which at first sight might appear grounded, that the utility of this Society was superseded by the late admirable and noble proposal of the Prince Regent.

The Address was then read.

W. WILBERFORCE, Esq M. P.—"I rise with pleasure to second the motion that has been made by the Right Rev. Prelate, and I can truly say, that during the course of a very long public life, it has always appeared to me that there has been no such grievous, and I must say mischievous, defect in our internal polity as the want of Church room. It is therefore with very sincere pleasure, that I have witnessed the deep interest that is taken in that great cause by so many respectable persons as I see here, and I cannot but hope, that a Society so respectable, so aided, I must be allowed to say, by those who consider that their acts on these occasions are not a mere sort of ceremony and form, a sort of deference it is proper to shew for a cause which they may profess they feel an attachment for, but which they do not feel at the heart; but when we know there is a real feeling by the attention paid to the object, I cannot but hope we shall experience, from such a commencement under such auspices, the greatest benefits. I cannot sit down without returing my thanks to your Grace and the Gentlemen present, for the honour you have done me, in assigning me so honourable and undeserved a place in such a Society; there is but one qualification I have for it, and that is a sincere attachment to the Church of England—an attachment always the most strong and true, when founded on the soundest principles and signified by the warmth of the heart."

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.—"Gentlemen, I rise in consequence of a very pleasing task having fallen to my lot,—to offer the thanks of the Meeting to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his very able and judicious conduct in the Chair."

Mr. Justice PARK.—"I did not mean to trouble the Meeting with any observations, but I cannot refrain from taking some little part in the proceedings, by seconding this motion; but before I give that seconding of the motion, I would beg to return my thanks for being so much honoured as being made a Vice President, of which I was unaware till I heard my name read. I cannot avoid expressing my feelings at seeing such a Meeting; this is an object I have had in view many years, and I am gratified to see so many Gentlemen supporting a measure so desirable. I therefore beg to second the resolution of thanks."

The motion was carried unanimously, and his Grace having returned thanks for the honour done him, the Society adjourned.

[*The New Times,—March 9.*

MURDER OF MARY MINTON.

BOW-STREET.—On Monday, *William Haitch*, charged with the murder of Mary Minton, in Union-street, Middlesex-hospital, the preceding Saturday night, and who was apprehended at the Jerusalem chapel, in Lisle-street Leicester-square, on Sunday evening last, underwent a public examination before Sir Nathaniel Conant.

The interest excited by this melancholy affair is extremely great. The front of the office was crowded to excess.

On being questioned by Sir Nathaniel Conant, he said, that he was born in Berkshire, was a stocking weaver by trade, and served his apprenticeship in Lambeth. His father was a coachman. At present, he said, he followed no business. The following witnesses were examined:—

Rebecca Clarke deposed, that she lodges at No. 24, Union Street, Middlesex-hospital. The deceased, Mary Minton, and her father lived in the same house. About eight o'clock on Saturday evening, witness was going out upon an errand, and saw the prisoner near the door. He spoke to her, and said he wanted to speak to Mary, meaning Mary Minton. She had seen him before, and knew that he was acquainted with Mary Minton. Witness returned to the house, and fetched the deceased from upstairs. The prisoner spoke to her in a low tone of voice as he stood on the threshold of the door. Witness did not hear what the prisoner said, but she heard the deceased say, "It is of no use; I directed the letter for Mr. Haitch, and not for Mrs. Haitch." She then returned into the house, and went upstairs a little way, but came down immediately with her sister and witness, and again went to the door. The prisoner was still there; and on seeing them altogether, he said, "What do you all do here? Witness said nothing, but went up stairs, and the sister of the deceased crossed the street on an errand leaving the deceased and the prisoner alone, and close together in the passage. Witness had just got up to the garret door, when she heard the noise of stamping and a noise like some one falling. Witness did not go down again, she was prevented by her mother.

Elizabeth Minton, sister of the deceased, deposed that she was at home on Saturday night and heard the last witness tell her sister that the prisoner wanted her. Witness went down shortly afterwards and saw the prisoner in the passage with the deceased. She left them together, and went out. On her return she saw her sister weltering in her blood in the passage. The prisoner was gone. The head of the deceased was nearly severed from her body, and the passage swam with blood. The deceased was incapable of speaking. There were several persons in the passage.

Elizabeth Montague deposed to the same effect.

Mrs. Streeling deposed, that on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, she was standing at the door of an opposite house to that in which the murder was committed. It was a narrow street: she heard a noise or scuffle in the passage, and immediately saw a man rush out; he shut the door after him, but did not latch it. She went over directly, and hearing more noise in the passage, she went in, and saw the deceased; the man walked quickly away, but did not run; she did not see his face. Witness saw the mother of the deceased in the passage, and heard her cry "My child."

James Streeling, a boy about 13, deposed to the same effect.

The other witnesses being re-examined, said they did not see a second coat with the prisoner.

John Wiltshire was in his house at No. 12, King-street, Drury-lane, on Saturday night; his wife was present. The prisoner, whom he had known before, came in about seven o'clock, and asked them, as usual, how they were? Witness's wife spoke to him of his two wives, and said there was a warrant out against him from St. Giles's parish (the first wife had applied for

relief); upon which he said, that he had that about him that should be the death of the first man or officer that laid hold of him, and he offered to bet witness's wife of a shilling that he would produce it, but she would not bet. Witness's wife talked to him about his wives, and he said, "——the wives; I'll soon get rid of both the old and the new." The last words he said going out of the door was, "Don't you be surprised if you hear of my sharing the same fate as the unhappy wretches on Tuesday morning," (meaning the persons who had been executed.)

The last witness's wife was then examined. She corroboaated the testimony of her husband, and added, thatwhen the prisoner talked of being hanged, she said he told her to buy him a silken cord instead of a hempen one; she said she would.

Mary Smith, who lodges with the last witness, confirmed their testimony and stated that the prisoner had with him a top brown coat and a short fustian jacket.

Henry Adkins, the officer, deposed, that he received information that the prisoner was at Jerusalem Chapel, Lisle-street, Leicester-fields. Sunday evening he went and apprehended him after the service: in taking him to the watch-house, he said to him, "How could you do such a deed?" The prisoner said "What deed?" Witness said, "That's best known to yourself." The prisoner then said, "I went to do a deed, but whether I did it or not, I cannot tell" Witness then asked him whether the clothes he then had on, were the same in which he did the murder, and he said "Yes." Witness next asked him what instrument he had used, & whether it was a knife? he said "not" and on benig asked if it was a razor, he made no answer, but subsequently after some hesitation, said he had thrown the instrument into the Thames. That morning he asked the witness if he had been to Union Street and seen Minton (meaning the deceased), adding, "Poor thing, I dare say she must be dreadfully mangled."

Sir Nathaniel Conant now addressed the prisoner, and directed him to attend while the evidence was read over to him, intimating at the same time, if he had any question to put, his wish should be attended to.

The prisoner asked Mrs. Streeling whether she could swear to his person; but she answered as she did before, that she could not. The prisoner put no other question. If not insane, he is a wretch without common feeling; his manner was so utterly indifferent.

A surgeon was then called, who proved that he had seen the deceased. The main artery was separated as well as the windpipe. This was the cause of death.

The witnesses were then bound over to appear at the Sessions against the prisoner.

Henry Adkins, who had been to the prisoner's lodgings, and had brought from thence some cloths, now asked him if he would have them delivered to himself, or taken back to the place where they were found. He said he wished to put them on, and they were handed to him. On being searched, one half of a Sunday newspaper was found next his skin, in which was an account of the murder, and a description of his person: it appeared to have been torn from the shutters of the office.—He was fully committed for trial.

[*Bell's Weekly Mess. Feb. 23*

COVENT GARDEN.

On Saturday a new opera was produced at Covent-Garden theatre, under the title of *Zuma, or the Tree of Health:* the plot is from a story in Madame Genlis's Tales, and it is likely to be a favourite with the public. We notice it on account of the singular introduction of a parody of the *Marseillois Hymn* in it, which is sung by Braham to the original air. The words of the song are vigorous, but they are the very words of the original, with a few obvious changes of name. *Mirvan*, in despair at the seizure of *Zuma*, thus summons the Peruvians to insurrection:—

Peruvians! wake to glory!
Hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary;
Behold their tears, and hear their cries;
Shall fell invaders, mischief breeding,
With Spanish hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding!
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath!
March on—all hearts resolved
On liberty or death!

Oh, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can Spanish bolts and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long Peru has wept, bewailing
The savage power her conquerors wield,
But Freedom is our sword and shield!
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms, &c.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—FEB. 20TH

It is again asserted in an article from Vienna, that the Allied Sovereigns are to meet in that capital, for the purpose of concerting measures, and making definitive arrangements for the welfare of Europe.

The same article mentions the expected arrival at Vienna of Prince ANTHONY of Saxony, and that it is to lead to a new alliance between the Austrian and Saxon Courts.

We can now state with confidence, that the destination of the line of battle ships, which we mentioned some days ago, is Copenhagen; and the object is to bring to England her Serene Highness the Princess of DENMARK, the affianced bride of the Duke of CLARENCE. His Royal Highness the Duke recommends his friend, Admiral Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, to the agreeable duty of conducting the expedition; but we understand that since the order for the equipment of the ships was given, a demur to the union has occurred —not owing to the *indisposition* of the Royal Duke.

The Prince of HESSE HOMBURG attended a Ball at WILLIS's Rooms, on Wednesday night. Yesterday his Serene Highness received visits from the Duke of CUMBERLAND, the Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, the Judge Advocate, &c. His Serene Highness visited the Duke and Duchess of GLOUCESTER, the Duchess of WELLINGTON, the Marquis of HUNTLEY, Lord ST. HELENS, and Mr. WELLESLEY POLE.

The Earl of Belfast's coming of age was celebrated at Belfast on Monday se'nnight with the utmost festivity and unbounded testimonials of affection and joy. In the morning the Sovereign of the town and a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon the young Earl with a Congratulatory Address, to which his Lordship returned a very elegant answer. After dinner the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drank; and Lord Belfast, on his health being given, made a speech of so excellent a description, as to afford every ground of promise that his Lordship will prove a distinguished ornament of the Senate.

The *Gazette of Geneva* announces the death of the Baron Onatena, Farmer-General of Tobacco, who has left property to the amount of 15,000,000 florins. According to the directions of his will, his coffin is to be covered with gold, and fastened with a golden lock, the key of which, also of gold, was been delivered to his next of kin.

Some workmen, in taking down part of a house in Abbey-street, Dublin, purchased by Mr. Manders, from the Commissioners of wide streets, found several bags of gold coin, some of them as far back as Charles II. It is computed that the property found could not have amounted to less than 2000 guineas. The workmen quarrelled about the division of the spoil, and one of them being brought to the watch-house, he was searched, and 60 gold coins were taken from his pocket. The question of right, as between the owner of the house and the finder of the money, came on before Sir William Stamer and Counsellor Cole, at the Police-office. The claim was discussed, and we could only collect that the question remains undecided on account of the novelty of the circumstance. It was said that it belonged either to the Crown or to the persons who hid the money originally, or their representatives. Mr. Manders does not claim the coin as the original proprietor, but merely as the purchaser of the house in which it was hid. The Crown or the persons to whom they have given this branch of the royal revenue, are entitled in all cases to treasure of gold or silver found concealed in the ground or in a house, and can only be divested by the real owner, or his representative, appearing and proving the property.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 11.

Mr. SCARLETT moved for a rule to shew cause why a Criminal Information should not be filed against a gentleman named Gwynne, one of the Coroners for the County of Sussex, under the following circumstances alleged in the affidavits:—On the 12th January last, a young gentleman named Wetherell, whose family resided in the neighbourhood of Brighton, had been out on horseback, with a pack of harriers. His horse took fright and ran away with him, and in the presence of a numerous concourse of persons, he lost his seat, and was dragged a considerable distance in the stirrups, upon the ground, and was at length killed by the accident. Mr. Gwynne, the Coroner for that part of the county, was immediately acquainted with all the circumstances of death. The young gentleman was interred at Preston, two or three miles from Brighton, where his family resided; the accident having happened on the Monday, and the burial having taken place on the Thursday following. On the subsequent Monday Mr. Gwynne, the Coroner, came to Preston, and insisted upon having the body disinterred, in order that an inquest might be held upon it. The friends of the deceased remonstrated against the indecency of taking up the body again, but the Coroner, who, as well as the whole of that part of the country, was acquainted with all the causes of the death, insisted upon the corpse being taken up, which it was accordingly, and an inquest held, without any suggestion whatever that there was any thing suspicious in the death of the deceased. The Learned Counsel suggested, that if Mr. Gwynne had thought it his duty to hold the inquest, he ought to have done so before the body was interred; and not wait till three or four days after the funeral had taken place, and then proceed to so indecent an act as to disinter the body, and open afresh the wounds of an afflicted family. He contended that Mr. Gwynne must have had some undue motive for his conduct, and ought, at least, to be called upon to acquit himself of the imputed impropriety. The Learned Counsel referred to a similar application against a Coroner of Westmoreland, named Harrison, who had taken up the body of a young Gentleman, at Kendal, who in sliding had fallen upon the ice and was killed.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—The Coroner ought in this case to purge himself from the suspicion cast upon him, in the lateness of executing the duties of his office. It is sworn that he knew at an earlier period all the circumstances of the death, and, therefore, you may take a rule to shew cause.

Rule *Nisi* granted.

FINANCES.

Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ending

	5th Jan. 1817.	5th Jan. 1818.
I. CONSOLIDATED FUND.	£.	£.
Customs (including Surplus of Annual Duties) . . .	1,317,381	2.458.628
Excise	4,484,440	4,695.074
Stamps	1,461,325	1,570,012
Postage	330,000	319,000
Assessed Taxes	2,134,480	2,258,956
Incidental Payments . . .	44.282	241,166
Tontine	11,807	11,735
Land Tax	378,531	336,414
Total Duties belonging to Consolidated Fund . . .	10,162,246	11,890,985
II. TEMPORARY EXCICE	780,659	768,157
Annual Duties	1,211,941	595,435
South Sea Fund.	743	2,565
4½ per Cent.	6,840	7,580
	2,000,183	1,373,737
	12,162,429	13,264,722

N. B, The Arrear of War Duty is omitted in both Accounts.

NAVY.

The list of officers, corrected up to the commencement of the new year, enumerates—

Admirals	191	In commission . .	12
Post Captains	868	Ditto	60
Commanders	791	Ditto	42
Lieutenants.	3,951	Ditto	298
	5,801		412

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On Saturday, about two o'clock, Lord Melville, accompained by Sir George Warrender and Admirals Sir G. Moore & Sir J. Yorke, barts, arrived at Deptford dock-yard, and immediately went on board the vessels bound to the Arctic regions. They proceeded to inspect the equipment of the vessels in every part. The Esquimaux went through his various exercises with his canoe, and displayed his dexterity in throwing his darts, &c. Lord Melville and the other gentlemen returned to town in the evening. The vessels have dropped down the river. At the Nore, double wages to the officers and men will be paid; after which they proceed to Shelland. In the equipment of these ships no expense has been spared in providing for the comfort and conveniency of all on board. The interior and exterior of each vessel have been rendered as strong as the union of wood and iron could effect. The windows in the cabins have been doubled, and at the bottom of each hatchway sliding doors are placed. From the galley copper pipes can be extended between decks for diffusing warmth through every part, by means of the steam arising from culinary operations. The usual practice of sleeping in hammocks is departed from, and in lieu, each person has fitted up a small place with sliding doors, containing a bed, so that it may be said each individual has a separate cabin; these places are so contrived, that they can be taken out entire, for removal on shore, should unforseen causes render it necessary. The ballast consists entirely of coals, and the Isbella and Dorothea have each nearly 100 chaldrons on board; and the others as much as they can stow away. Meats of every description that can be preserved are on board, as also large supplies of portable soups; together with extensive assortments of woollens, kerseys, and all sorts of warm clothing. The vessels are provided with ice boats, and fishing geer for catching whales. Capt. Ross goes up Davis's Straits as high as 72; when he will endeavour to proceed to the westward, by which ever direction circumstances may point out as most practicable. Capt. Buchan goes driect for the Pole; and if he reaches there, will take such course as events will allow him for Behring's Straits, which is also the object of Capt. Ross. Some experienced navigators of the Greenland seas are on board, to act as pilots in the ice; as also astronomers, and other scientific gentlemen, to assist the naval officers. In the event of the ships returning they are to bring home each a cargo of blubber for the owners, in iron tanks.

April 5.

First Madras Government Lottery.

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1818.

Nos. 2460 4651 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 1417 1574 3887 3269 4351 4813 5478 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

839	403	908	594	379	933	648	640
624	985	554	104	335	618	125	719
1150	1305	1230	1716	1233	1558	1658	1252
1192	1890	2783	2038	2660	2342	2957	2910
2451	2314	2696	2454	2972	2242	2426	2569
2912	2173	2478	2839	2033	2738	2282	2098
3618	3482	3762	3122	3956	3029	3514	3289
3510	3260	3238	3687	3863	4999	4293	4072
4433	4487	4654	4252	4680	4245	4572	4707
4046	5757	5033	5234	5477	5356	5802	5662
5626	5983	5865	6822	6839	6184	6912	6755
6533	6946	6509	6660	6071	6484	6994	6087
6356	6979.						

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

FRIDAY, the 19th June, 1818.

No. 1717 a Prize of 2,000 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 3435 5766 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

233	446	853	309	713	301	216	460
457	762	732	103	526	451	1264	1344
1866	1925	1886	1245	1254	1833	1381	1095
1427	1551	1634	2140	2740	2735	2039	2362
2533	2825	2697	2491	2747	2235	2976	2952
2264	2698	2148	2826	2657	3038	3837	3893
3364	3695	3835	3778	3736	3324	3025	3581
3476	3824	3284	4366	4844	4837	4296	4036
4278	4480	4140	4783	4657	4032	4636	4219
4775	4749	5067	5634	5785	5966	5187	5055
5143	5401	6991	6598	6931	6949	6032	6093
6381	6950	6202	6318	6690	6881	6116	6047
6724.							

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, the 22d June 1818.

No. 5512 a Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas.

No. 6869 a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas.

No. 6016 a Prize of 376 Star Pagodas.

Nos. 1657 3174 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas. each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

15	442	423	385	932	237	132	304
952	126	792	271	1974	1234	1621	1507
1617	1071	1689	1604	1083	1390	1113	1106
1336	1743	1911	1010	1231	1824	1898	1807
1291	1163	1692	1446	1324	2818	2661	2469
2150	2775	2782	2629	2676	2415	2516	2080
2847	2457	2622	2066	2755	2446	2647	2752
2886	2141	2529	2591	3326	3708	3725	3574
3240	3686	3294	3275	3731	3756	3545	3428
3966	3083	3949	3676	3000	3573	4460	4723
4743	4375	4248	4963	4858	4286	4920	4543
4334	4501	4484	4084	5128	5169	5704	5591
5385	5953	5498	5306	5448	5563	5404	5267
5617	5795	5875	5211	5890	5681	5226	6373
6986	6030	6447	6419	6586	6433	6501	6570
6887	6490	6604	6966.				

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